

heating from the same sources as the trailer-camp. The first householder demonstrated indignantly: "Look at those cracks!" And in the neighbouring apartment we were told: "It's cold in the kitchen; they say the riser's blocked. But it's possible to live in the other room, after the cracks have been caulked".

Remember the few words in the letter about rubbish heaps and dumps? Who produces them? The administration? Maybe the residents of the neighbouring, well-cared-for trailer-camp of Unit 40 of the nadym Highway Works? Could it be one of the people who signed that letter?

I think that the answer is self-evident. A great deal of what was described in the letter depends on the inhabitants of the settlement themselves. More precisely, it depends on their attitude. For example, the letter notes that there is "nothing for the children in the camp". There is, in fact, little concern for them. However, there is a court with a hockey team, and two "Young Designer" clubs. Quite recently, classes for mothers were also organized: clothing design and sewing, as well as knitting. For some reason, however, nobody seems in a hurry to sign up for them.

In talking with people, the question of the distribution of housing also arose. Although neither we, nor the previous commissions, found anything illegal, the question remains: how come people do not know why some Sidorov got an apartment this time, and not some Petrov.

"That's true, we don't shine when it comes to glasnost", agreed I. Filippov, steward of the trade-union local. "We'll do what we can right now.